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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/037,043	11/09/2001	Julian Mitchell	476-2062	5564
23644	7590	09/04/2007	EXAMINER	
BARNES & THORNBURG LLP			BENGZON, GREG C	
P.O. BOX 2786			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
CHICAGO, IL 60690-2786			2144	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			09/04/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.	10/037,043	Applicant(s)	MITCHELL ET AL.
Examiner	Greg Bengzon	Art Unit	2144

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 July 2007.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1- 13, 15-20, 23- 25, 27, 29-31 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1- 13, 15-20, 23-25, 27, 29-31 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

This application has been examined. Claims 1- 13, 15-20,23- 25,27, 29-31 are pending. Claims 14, 21, 22,26 and 28 have been cancelled.

Making Final

Applicant's arguments filed 07/16/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The Examiner is maintaining the rejection(s) using the same grounds for rejection and thus making this action FINAL.

Priority

The effective date of the subject matter in the claims in this application is November 9, 2001.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-3,6-12, 15-16, 18-19, 23-25, 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Xu et al. (US Publication 2002/0114322) hereinafter referred to as Xu, in view of Huitema (IETF Working Document 'MIDCOM Scenarios'), further in view of Solle (US Publication 2003/0009561).

With respect to Claim 1, Xu discloses a method of controlling one of a plurality of NAT/Firewalls in a communications network, each of the NAT/Firewalls being connected to a plurality of entities in a respective one of a plurality of address realms of the communications network, (Figures 1-2B) said method comprising the steps of:

(i) receiving a control message at a identity-providing node (Figure 1, Items 14a, Item 14b, and Item 20) in the communications network, said control message comprising information about one of the nodes in the communications network; (Page 4 Paragraph 49)

(iii) sending said identity of node to a NAT/Firewall control node (Xu- 'CCM Server', Page 5 Paragraph 52-55, Page 8 Paragraph 94-97) in the communications network in order to enable said NAT/Firewall control node to send control messages to

said first NAT/Firewall ; said NAT/Firewall control node being located in a different address realm than that of said one of the entities;

and wherein the identity-providing node (Items 14a , 20) is separate from the NAT/Firewall control node (Item 18) and located in a control signal path from said one of the entities to the NAT/Firewall control node. (Page 5 Paragraph 52-55, Page 8 Paragraph 94-97)

Xu did not disclose (re. Claim 1) a middlebox device in the network.

Xu did not disclose (re. Claim 1) using the identity-providing node to determine the identity of a first NAT/Firewall connected to said one entity in its respective one of the plurality of address realms; and send said identity of the NAT/firewall to the control node.

Huitema disclosed (re. Claim 1) that a middlebox may be a NAT inside a private network. (Huitema - Page 1, Abstract) Thus, the middlebox described in Claim 1 is equivalent to the NAT/Firewall disclosed by Xu.

Huitema disclosed of different scenarios for describing the MIDCOM protocol as used for devices in the network that provide transport policy enforcement. Huitema disclosed that examples of said 'policy enforcement' devices include firewall and

network address translators, such devices being a subset of what are otherwise referred to as 'middleboxes'. (Huitema - Page 1, Abstract) Huitema also disclosed (re. Claims 4,5,20,21) that session description protocol (SDP) messages may be used to initiate and facilitate the communication control process between the middleboxes and the other devices involved. The SDP messages may include identification information regarding the middlebox. (Huitema – Page 13, Section 2.3.6 Multiple Ports, Port Ranges)

Xu and Huitema are analogous art because they present concepts and practices regarding communication control for middlebox devices such as NATs and firewalls.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to combine the teachings on middleboxes and SDP messages by Huitema into Xu . The combination of Huitema into the network of Xu would 1) enable the devices in the network to communicate and pass identification information using the SDP messages, and 2) enable the Call Control Manager (CCM) server of Xu to recognize and control the NAT/firewall as a 'middlebox'. The suggested motivation for said combination would be, as Huitema suggests, enable the network of Xu to 1) allow for third parties to provide transport policy enforcement, and 2) overcome the traversal scenarios that Huitema describes. (Abstract, Introduction)

Sollee disclosed (re. Claim 1) a media portal (Sollee-Paragraph 91) that acquires the public address of the corresponding NATs (Sollee-'Border system',Paragraph 20)

that are required for media session between clients behind a NAT/firewall. After acquiring said NAT addresses, the media portal propagates the NAT addresses to the call processing module in the application server, (Sollee-Paragraph 109, Figure 5, Step 410) and establishes a mapping table for the corresponding NATs.

The Examiner notes that the media portal by Sollee is equivalent to a middlebox-identity-providing node because the media portal acquires the public address of the NATs and forwards the public address of the NATs to a call control module.

Xu, Huitema and Sollee are analogous art because they present concepts and practices regarding communication control for middlebox devices such as NATs and firewalls. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to combine Sollee into Xu-Huitema such that the public address of the NATs are identified prior to the exchange of media packets. The motivation for said combination would have been (Sollee-Paragraph 9) so that the NAT/firewalls do not need to be aware of the underlying protocols used for the communication session.

The Examiner notes that given Xu's intent to gather endpoint information at the proxy server and propagate said endpoint information to the CCM, it would have been obvious to modify Xu's proxy server to include the public address of the NAT and create a mapping table at the CCM server so that Xu's CCM server is made aware that the clients are sitting behind a firewall.

With respect to Claim 2, Xu-Huitema-Sollee discloses a method as claimed in claim 1 wherein said step (iii) of sending said identity comprises adding said identity to a control message and sending said control message. (Sollee-Paragraph 109, Figure 5, Step 410)

With respect to Claim 3, Xu-Huitema-Sollee discloses a method as claimed in claim 2 wherein additional information is also added to the control message. (Sollee-Paragraph 92-103)

With respect to Claim 6, Xu-Huitema-Sollee discloses a method as claimed in claim 1 wherein said control message is a call set-up message and said method is arranged to control said first NAT/Firewall in order to set-up a call from said one entity to another entity connected to a second NAT/Firewall in the communications network. (Xu-Page 4 Paragraph 51, Page 5 Paragraph 61-64)

With respect to Claim 7, Xu-Huitema-Sollee discloses a method as claimed in claim 6 wherein said second NAT/Firewall is connected to a plurality of entities in a

second address realm different from the first address realm of the entities connected to the first NAT/Firewall . (Xu-Figure 1, Page 4 Paragraph 41)

With respect to Claim 8, Xu-Huitema-Sollee discloses a method as claimed in claim 7 wherein the NAT/Firewall control node is within a third address realm different from the first and second address realms. (Xu-Figure 1, Page 4 Paragraph 41)

With respect to Claim 9, Xu-Huitema-Sollee discloses a method as claimed in claim 8 wherein the third address realm is public. (Xu-Figure 1, Page 4 Paragraph 41)

With respect to Claim 10, Xu-Huitema-Sollee discloses a method as claimed in claim 9 wherein the first and second address realms are private. (Xu-Figure 1, Page 4 Paragraph 41)

With respect to Claim 11, Xu-Huitema-Sollee discloses a method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the NAT/Firewall -identity-providing node is selected from: one of the NAT/Firewalls; a gateway in the communications network; said one entity, being a user terminal in the communications network; a gateway comprising a business services channel manager (BSCM). (Xu-Figure 1, Page 4 Paragraph 41)

With respect to Claim 12, Xu-Huitema-Sollee discloses a method as claimed in claim 6 wherein said call passes through two or more NAT/Firewalls and wherein

information about the identity of each such NAT/Firewall is added to said control message. (Sollee-Paragraph 155-166)

With respect to Claim 15, Xu-Huitema-Sollee discloses a method as claimed in claim 1 wherein each of the NAT/Firewall is selected from, a firewall, a network address translator (NAT), and a quality of service device . (Xu-Figure 1, Page 4 Paragraph 41)

With respect to Claim 16, Xu-Huitema-Sollee discloses a method as claimed in claim 1 wherein said NAT/Firewall-identity-providing node is arranged to determine the identity of the first NAT/Firewall by using pre-specified information. (Sollee-Paragraph 155-166)

With respect to Claims 18-19, the Applicant describes a communications network having the same limitations as described in Claims 1-12, 15-16. Claims 18-19 are rejected on the same basis as Claims 1-12, 15-16.

With respect to Claims 23, the Applicant describes a control node with the same limitations as described in Claims 1-12, 15-16. Claims 23 is rejected on the same basis as Claims 1-12, 15-16.

With respect to Claims 24 the Applicant describes a identity-providing node with the same limitations as described in Claims 1-12, 15-16. Claims 24 is rejected on the same basis as Claims 1-12, 15-16.

With respect to Claim 25, Xu-Huitema-Sollee disclosed a computer program arranged to control a NAT control node, said NAT control node (Xu – Figure 1 Item 18) comprising an input arranged to receive a control message (Xu – Paragraph 49) comprising information about the identity of one of the NATs; (Sollee-Paragraph 109, Figure 5, Step 410)

and a processor arranged to issue messages to the identified NAT in order to control it; such that in use the NAT control node is able to control the identified NAT without the need to maintain its own store of information about the identities of the NATs and without the need to maintain its own discovery mechanism to discover the identities of the NATs; the computer program comprising program code executable by the processor in order to enable the NAT control node to: - receive a control message comprising information about the identity of one of the NATs; (Sollee-Paragraph 109, Figure 5, Step 410) and

to issue messages to the identified NAT in order to control it. (Xu – Paragraph 52-55, Paragraph 94-97)

With respect to Claim 27, Xu-Huitema-Sollee disclosed a computer program arranged to control a NAT identity-providing node, said NAT identity providing node (Sollee-Paragraph 91) comprising an input arranged to receive a control message comprising information about one of a plurality of entities in the communications network; (Sollee-Paragraph 91) a processor arranged to determine the identity of a first NAT connected to said one entity; and an output arranged to send said identity to a NAT control node in the communications network: (Paragraph 49) and wherein said NAT-identity providing node is arranged to be closer in said communications network to said one of the entities than the NAT control node: the computer program comprising program code executable by the processor in order to enable the NAT identity-providing node to receive a control message comprising information about one of a plurality of entities in the communications network; (Paragraph 49) to determine the identity of a first NAT connected to said one entity; and send said NAT identity to a NAT control node in the communications network. (Paragraph 52-55, Paragraph 94-97)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 4,5,20,29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Xu et al. (US Publication 2002/0114322) hereinafter referred to as Xu, in view of Huitema (IETF Working Document 'MIDCOM Scenarios'), further in view of Solle (US Publication 2003/0009561) and further in view of Handley et al. (IETF Working Document RFC2327 'SDP:Session Description Protocol'), hereinafter referred to as Handley.

The combination of Xu-Huitema-Sollee did not disclose (re. Claims 4,5,20,29) using the SDP protocol for passing session initiation information.

The combination of Xu-Huitema-Sollee did not disclose (re. Claim 29) wherein the first middlebox is arranged to act as two or more independent middleboxes and wherein the step of providing the identity of the first middlebox to the middlebox control node comprises providing the identity of the first middlebox and the identity of a particular middlebox functionality relating to one of said two or more independent middleboxes that is to be used.

The Examiner notes that regarding '*two or more independent middleboxes*', the courts have ruled that mere duplication of parts has no patentable significance unless a

new and unexpected result is produced. Thus, this limitation is interpreted to mean a singular middlebox that is able to perform the functions of two middleboxes.

Handley disclosed (re. Claims 4,5,20) of the Session Description Protocol including specifications for passing pre-defined attributes regarding the session and media involved in the session. The 'attribute' mechanism ("a=" described below) is the primary means for extending SDP and tailoring it to particular applications or media. Some attributes (the ones listed in this document) have a defined meaning but others may be added on an application-, media- or session-specific basis. (Handley - Section 6 – SDP Specification)

The Examiner notes (re. Claim 29) that it would have been well known in the art that the SDP 'attribute' mechanism allows for application-specific control information, and thus would have enabled the middlebox to distinguish the different functionalities required for the session.

Xu-Huitema-Sollee and Handley are analogous art because they present concepts and practices regarding communication control for middlebox devices such as NATs and firewalls. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to combine the teachings regarding pre-defined attributes mechanisms on SDP messages by Handley into the combined teachings of Xu-Huitema-Sollee. The said combination of Handley into the combined network of Xu-Huitema-Sollee would facilitate sending the

identity information from the middlebox to the other devices in the network. The suggested motivation for combining would have been, as Handley suggests, in order to have a standard format for session initiation-related information, using text in the ISO 10646 character set in UTF-8 encoding for enhanced portability. The encoding was designed with strict order and formatting rules so that most errors would result in malformed announcements which could be detected easily and discarded. This also allows rapid discarding of encrypted announcements for which a receiver does not have the correct key. (Section 6 – SDP Specification)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Xu et al. (US Publication 2002/0114322) hereinafter referred to as Xu, in view of Huitema (IETF Working Document 'MIDCOM Scenarios'), further in view of Solle (US Publication 2003/0009561), further in view of Srisuresh et al. (IETF Working Document '

Middlebox Communication Architecture and Framework'), hereinafter referred to as Srisuresh.

With respect to Claim 13, the combination of Xu-Huitema-Sollee do not disclose a method as claimed in claim 1 wherein said NAT/Firewall control node is a MIDCOM agent.

Srisuresh discloses the MIDCOM Architecture and Framework wherein the middlebox controlling node is called a MIDCOM agent. Srisuresh discloses said agents to be nodes external to a middlebox, possessing a combination of application specific intelligence and knowledge of middlebox function so as to assist the middleboxes to perform their functions. (Section 4.0 MIDCOM Agents)

Xu-Huitema-Sollee, and Srisuresh are analogous art because they present concepts and practices regarding communication control for middlebox devices such as NATs and firewalls. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to combine the teachings on MIDCOM agents by Srisuresh into the combination of Xu-Huitema-Sollee. The combination of Srisuresh into the network of Xu-Huitema-Sollee would 1) allow the CCM server to be enabled as a MIDCOM agent. The suggested motivation for doing so would have been, as Srisuresh suggests, to take advantage of existing in-path and out-of-path devices that already possess the application intelligence. (Section 4.1.1 In-Path MIDCOM Agent Illustration)

Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Srisuresh into the combination of Xu-Huitema-Sollee in order to arrive at the invention as described in Claim 13.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Xu et al. (US Publication 2002/0114322) hereinafter referred to as Xu, in view of Huitema (IETF Working Document 'MIDCOM Scenarios'), further in view of Solle (US Publication 2003/0009561) further in view of Elgebaly et al. (US Publication 2002/0152325), hereinafter referred to as Elgebaly .

With respect to Claim 17, the combination of Xu-Huitema-Sollee do not disclose a method as claimed in claim 1 wherein said middlebox-identity-providing node is arranged to determine the identity of the first middlebox by automatically analysing the communications network.

Elgebaly discloses of communication protocol for NAT type devices, wherein the receiver of protocol data are configured to inspect endpoint values. If an embedded address is non-routable, NAT has been detected. (Page.2 Paragraphs 19-20, Paragraphs 23-27, Page 4 Paragraph 45-47)

Xu-Huitema-Sollee and Elgebaly are analogous art because they present concepts and practices regarding communication control for middlebox devices such as NATs and firewalls.

The Examiner respectfully suggests that at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to combine the teachings on detecting NAT devices by Elgebaly into the combination of Xu-Huitema-Sollee. The combination of Elgebaly into the combination of Xu-Huitema-Sollee would 1) other device in the network to detect the NAT device and determine the NAT device identification information. The suggested motivation for doing so would have been, as Elgebaly suggests, in order to overcome shortcomings for certain protocols when used in conjunction with NAT devices. (Page 1 Paragraph 4-6)

Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Elgebaly into the combination of Xu-Huitema-Sollee in order to arrive at the invention as described in Claim 17.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 30,31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Xu et al. (US Publication 2002/0114322) hereinafter referred to as Xu, in view of Huitema (IETF Working Document 'MIDCOM Scenarios'), further in view of Solle (US Publication 2003/0009561), further in view of Collins (US Publication 2003/0055978) hereinafter referred to as Collins.

Xu-Huitema-Sollee do not disclose (re. Claims 30,31) a discovery algorithm to automatically obtain information about the identity of middleboxes in the communications network.

Collins disclosed (re. Claims 30,31) pre-established mappings between the NAT devices and the local nodes connected behind the NATs. (Collins-Paragraph 31)

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to combine the teachings on detecting NAT devices by Collins into the combination of Xu-Huitema-Sollee. The motivation for said combination would have been, as Collins suggests (Paragraph 05), to overcome limitations with NATs arising from outside-initiated traffic flow.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 07/16/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The Examiner respectfully notes that the Applicant does not dispute the statement in the prior rejection that the media portal by Sollee is equivalent to a middlebox-identity-providing node because the media portal acquires the public address of the NATs and forwards the public address of the NATs to a call control module.

The Applicant presents the following argument(s) regarding prior art by Xu [*in italics*]:

...one skilled in the art would not contemplate combining the disclosures of Xu and Huitema never mind adding Solle to the mix... The fact that Xu, Huitema and Solle are analogous art is not in itself sufficient grounds to motivate one skilled in the art to combine the disclosures of these references to arrive at the claimed invention.

The Examiner respectfully disagrees with the Applicant. As presented in the rejection, Xu and Huitema are analogous art because they present concepts and practices regarding communication control for middlebox devices such as NATs and firewalls.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to combine the teachings on middleboxes and SDP messages by Huitema into Xu. The combination of Huitema into the network of Xu would 1) enable the devices in the network to communicate and

pass identification information using the SDP messages, and 2) enable the Call Control Manager (CCM) server of Xu to recognize and control the NAT/firewall as a 'middlebox'. The suggested motivation for said combination would be, as Huitema suggests, enable the network of Xu to 1) allow for third parties to provide transport policy enforcement, and 2) overcome the traversal scenarios that Huitema describes.

(Abstract, Introduction)

With respect to Solle, the Examiner notes that the media portal by Sollee is equivalent to a middlebox-identity-providing node because the media portal acquires the public address of the NATs and forwards the public address of the NATs to a call control module.

Xu, Huitema and Sollee are analogous art because they present concepts and practices regarding communication control for middlebox devices such as NATs and firewalls. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to combine Sollee into Xu-Huitema such that the public address of the NATs are identified prior to the exchange of media packets. The motivation for said combination would have been (Sollee-Paragraph 9) so that the NAT/firewalls do not need to be aware of the underlying protocols used for the communication session.

The Examiner notes that given Xu's intent to gather endpoint information at the proxy server and propagate said endpoint information to the CCM, it would have been obvious to modify Xu's proxy server to include the public address of the NAT and create

a mapping table at the CCM server so that Xu's CCM server is made aware that the clients are sitting behind a firewall.

The Applicant presents the following argument(s) regarding prior art by Xu [*in italics*]:

the Examiner's characterization of what Xu does and does not teach is not entirely accurate and, in fact, contradicts the content of the expert opinion provided with the response to the office action mailed August 9, 2006.

The Examiner has respectfully considered the arguments presented in light of the Applicant expertise in the field.

Taken as a whole, it appears to the Examiner that the central argument regarding Xu is that there is no other entity providing the identity of the NAT ('middlebox') to the CCM ('middlebox control node'), except the NAT themselves, hence the *middlebox-identity-providing node* is missing from Xu. As may be gleaned from the expert testimony from the Applicant, all the conditions and structural elements identified by the Applicant as essential to Claim 1 (see Declaration, pages 2-3) are present in Xu, with the exception of said '*middlebox-identity-providing node*'.

As presented by the Applicant the following questions must be answered affirmatively in order for the prior art to disclose the essential elements of Claim 1:

1) Is the (determined) middlebox in the same address realm as the entity

The answer to this question is YES. As shown in Xu Figure 1, the NATs are in the same address realm as the client entities.

2) Is the middlebox control node in a different address realm to that of the entity

The answer to this question is YES. As shown in Xu Figure 1, the CCM server ['middlebox control node] is in a different address realm as the client entities.

3) Is the middlebox identity providing node separate from the middlebox control node;

The answer to this question is YES. As shown in Figure 1 by Solle, the media portal [middlebox identity providing node] is separate from the control nodes [application servers] for the client entities. Thus the combination of Xu,Huitema and Sollee disclosed wherein *the middlebox identity providing node must be separate from the middlebox control node*

4) Is the identity of the middlebox sent to the middlebox control node

The answer to this question is YES. The Examiner presents prior art by Sollee disclosing a media portal that provides *the IP address of the public side of the NAT*, and propagates the NAT public address to an application server for call setup. Thus the combination of Xu,Huitema and Sollee disclosed wherein *the identity of the middlebox sent to the middlebox control node*

5) Is the middlebox identity providing node located in a control signal path from said entity to the middlebox control node

The answer to this question is YES. As shown in S1 Figure 5, the media portal is found along the signal path from said entity to the application server.

The Examiner notes that the Applicant Specifications indicate (Applicant Specifications Page 10) that '*In the case that the middlebox is a NAT the identity may be the IP address of the public side of the NAT*', thus it would be obvious to person of ordinary skill in the networking art that the *middlebox-identity-providing node* is equivalent to any entity that provides *the IP address of the public side of the NAT*.

The Examiner presents prior art by Sollee disclosing a media portal that provides *the IP address of the public side of the NAT*, and propagates the NAT public address to an application server for call setup.

The Applicant presents the following argument(s) [*in italics*]:

The call control manager 'CCM' server 18 of Xu is neither a firewall or a NAT and is not a middlebox as this term can be reasonable construed in the context of both the present invention and Huitema for that matter

The Examiner notes that that, as presented in the prior rejection(s), said CCM server is being interpreted as a *middlebox control node*, not the middlebox itself.

The Applicant presents the following argument(s) *[in italics]*:

since the NAT/firewalls 32(a) and 32(b) operate to perform address translation in a conventional manner, there is no requirement to send control messages from a middlebox control node as required by claim 1 and thus no motivation to look to Huitema and/or Solle.

The Examiner notes there is no requirement that the prior art provide the same reason as the applicant to make the claimed invention. As presented above, Xu, Huitema and Sollee are analogous art because they present concepts and practices regarding communication control for middlebox devices such as NATs and firewalls. It would have been obvious for Xu to search for other disclosures regarding communication control for NATs and firewalls such as Huitema and Solle.

Conclusion

Examiner's Note: Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part

of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

In the case of amending the claimed invention, Applicant is respectfully requested to indicate the portion(s) of the specification which dictate(s) the structure relied on for proper interpretation and also to verify and ascertain the metes and bounds of the claimed invention.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

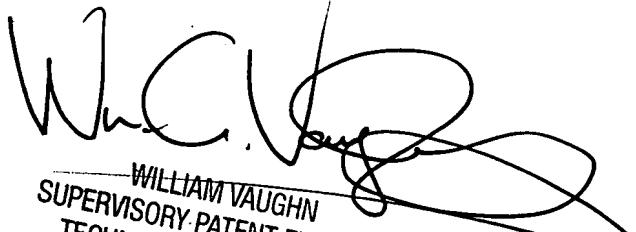
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Greg Bengzon whose telephone number is (571) 272-3944. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. thru Fri. 8 AM - 4:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Vaughn can be reached on (571) 272-3922. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

gcb


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